The ARX gene provides instructions for producing a protein that regulates the activity of other genes. On the basis of this action, the ARX protein is called a transcription factor. The ARX gene is part of a larger family of homeobox genes, which act during early embryonic development to control the formation of many body structures. Specifically, the ARX protein is believed to be involved in the development of the brain, pancreas, testes, and muscles used for movement (skeletal muscles).

In the pancreas, testes, and skeletal muscles, the ARX protein helps to regulate the process by which cells mature to carry out specific functions (differentiation). Within the developing brain, the ARX protein is involved with movement (migration) and communication of nerve cells (neurons). In particular, this protein regulates genes that play a role in the migration of specialized neurons (interneurons) to their proper location. Interneurons relay signals between other neurons.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

Early infantile epileptic encephalopathy 1

Mutations in the ARX gene can cause early infantile epileptic encephalopathy 1 (EIEE1), a disorder characterized by recurrent seizures called infantile spasms that begin in the first year of life. Children with this condition also have intellectual disability.

The normal ARX protein contains four regions where a protein building block (amino acid) called alanine is repeated multiple times. These stretches of alanines are known as polyalanine tracts. The most common ARX gene mutations that cause EIEE1 add extra alanines to the first or second polyalanine tract in the ARX protein. This type of mutation is called a polyalanine repeat expansion. Research suggests that these polyalanine repeat expansions reduce the amount of ARX protein in cells, although the mechanism is unclear. Other ARX gene mutations that cause this condition are believed to reduce the function of the ARX protein. A shortage of ARX function is thought to impair the normal development and migration of certain interneurons, which likely underlies infantile spasms and other neurological problems characteristic of EIEE1.

Partington syndrome

A few mutations in the ARX gene have been identified in people with Partington syndrome, a neurological disorder that causes intellectual disability and a group of
movement problems called focal dystonia that primarily affects the hands. The most common mutation that causes Partington syndrome, a duplication of genetic material written as c.428_451dup, adds extra alanines to the second polyalanine tract in the ARX protein. The polyalanine repeat expansion likely reduces the amount of ARX protein or impairs its function and may disrupt normal interneuron migration in the developing brain, leading to the intellectual disability and dystonia characteristic of Partington syndrome.

**X-linked lissencephaly with abnormal genitalia**

At least 30 mutations in the *ARX* gene can cause X-linked lissencephaly with abnormal genitalia (XLAG). This condition is characterized by abnormal brain development that results in the brain having a smooth appearance (lissencephaly) instead of its normal folds and grooves. Males with XLAG also have abnormal genitalia. The *ARX* gene mutations that cause XLAG lead to the production of a nonfunctional ARX protein or to a complete absence of ARX protein. As a result, the ARX protein cannot perform its role regulating the activity of genes important for interneuron migration. In addition to impairing normal brain development, a lack of functional ARX protein disrupts cell differentiation in the testes, leading to the development of abnormal genitalia. It is thought that the disruption of ARX protein function in the pancreas plays a role in digestive issues, including chronic diarrhea, experienced by individuals with XLAG.

Females with an *ARX* gene mutation typically have less severe signs and symptoms than males. Affected females may have an absence of the tissue connecting the left and right halves of the brain (agenesis of the corpus callosum), some degree of intellectual disability, and recurrent seizures (epilepsy). Some females with an *ARX* gene mutation experience no symptoms.

**Other disorders**

Mutations in the *ARX* gene can cause a variety of conditions that impair brain function. Some *ARX* gene mutations result in intellectual disability without other neurological problems. Because the *ARX* gene is on the X chromosome, this condition is known as X-linked intellectual disability (XLID) or sometimes nonsyndromic XLID. XLID can occur in combination with other neurological problems as part of distinct conditions called XLID syndromes. *ARX* gene mutations account for 9.5 percent of all cases of XLID.

*ARX* gene mutations cause several XLID syndromes, including X-linked lissencephaly with abnormal genitalia, early infantile epileptic encephalopathy 1, and Partington syndrome (described above). Another is X-linked myoclonic epilepsy with intellectual disability and spasticity, which causes intellectual disability and epilepsy. *ARX* gene mutations also cause several syndromes that include structural brain malformations. These include Proud syndrome, which is characterized by agenesis of the corpus callosum as well as abnormal male genitalia, and hydranencephaly with
abnormal genitalia, which results in a fluid-filled sac replacing most of the brain tissue (hydranencephaly) and abnormal male genitalia.

For unknown reasons, the same mutation can result in the development of different conditions in different people, even among individuals within the same family. It is not clear why mutations in the ARX gene cause this array of conditions; researchers suggest that other genetic and environmental factors that have not been identified are likely involved.

**Chromosomal Location**

Cytogenetic Location: Xp21.3, which is the short (p) arm of the X chromosome at position 21.3

Molecular Location: base pairs 25,003,694 to 25,015,965 on the X chromosome (Homo sapiens Updated Annotation Release 109.20200228, GRCh38.p13) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

**Other Names for This Gene**

- aristaless-related homeobox, X-linked
- ARX_HUMAN
- ISSX
- MRX29
- MRX32
- MRX33
- MRX36
- MRX38
- MRX43
- MRX54
- MRXS1
- PRTS
Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

- Neuroscience (second edition, 2001): Early Brain Development
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK11113/
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK10831/

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28ARX%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28aristaless+related+homeobox%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+%28%28Genes %5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1440+days %22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- ARISTALESS-RELATED HOMEOBOX, X-LINKED
  http://omim.org/entry/300382
- CORPUS CALLOSUM, AGENESIS OF, WITH ABNORMAL GENITALIA
  http://omim.org/entry/300004
- EPILEPTIC ENCEPHALOPATHY, EARLY INFANTILE, 1
  http://omim.org/entry/308350
- MENTAL RETARDATION, X-LINKED, WITH OR WITHOUT SEIZURES, ARX-RELATED
  http://omim.org/entry/300419

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_ARX.html
- ClinVar
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=ARX%5Bgene%5D
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:170302
- NCBI Gene
- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96QS3
Sources for This Summary

- OMIM: ARISTALESS-RELATED HOMEOBOX, X-LINKED
  http://omim.org/entry/300382

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22642246

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21204215

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28103279
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5245867/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21204215

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17664401

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16650978

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20538404

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15921244

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28627419
Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26029707
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4444162/

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15533998
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2172475/

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22565167
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3437236/

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15200506

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16235064

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14631200

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17490853

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20506206

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22194193

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11889467
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15707237

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12874405

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: November 2017
Published: March 31, 2020

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health & Human Services